AMERICAN COTTON.

Advantages of New England as Compared with the South.

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

Honest Money and Free Trade

THE NATION'S FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In previous numbers the relative conditions under which the Northern United States compete with Great Britain in the manufacture of cotton fabrics have been stated. It may be said that the same argument would apply to the Southern States as against New England that has been used in describing the advantages of New in contrast to Old England, and within certain limits this is true. In some portions of the Southern States, where there is already a moderately dense population mills may be successfully established; it may, however, prove to be an error on the part of the South as whole to expect to find in cotton spinning the key to prosperity. Cotton spinning requires for its permanent ss a large capital, a very few operatives, ample banking facilities, a thoroughly organized system of distribution, a machine shop on one side and a paper mill to work up the waste on the other; but, more all, it requires habit and training for it or other munity, and a cool or cold climate, in which long hours of persistent but not arduous indoor labor can be sustained. The spindle must be operated every working day and all day long, else the profit is lost, and the isolated factory which must keep a large force of green hands in training or of spare hands under pay, in order to assure the constant working of the machinery, will soon run behind the mill situated in a dense population trained to the work, where all the repairs can be done by the piece and where no extra mechanics and no spare hands are required. The South is in a certain sense a new country passing out pany of free States and the diversity of employment which is only consistent with liberty.

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS PIRST. The South needs first the toolmaker, the wagon builder, the tininan, the stove maker, the wheelwright, the tailor and the hundred other occupations in which a little capital serves for the payment of arge sums in wages-not the cotton mill in which a arge capital is converted slowly into wages and gives imployment to but few persons specially trained. This point can be well illustrated by an example. mill which has been so carefully analyzed by Mr. Burke, in the report previously referred to, contains yarn is woven into a thirty-inch drill, an easy fabric to make and one for which there is a large export demand. It would not be good economy to-day to build a mill less than four times the size, as so small a factory can only be cheaply operated when it forms part of a very large establishment, as this one does; but this one will best serve as an example, because the facts in regard to it are all ascertained. Such a fac-tory would to-day cost from \$16 to \$20 per spindle, according to the skill applied in construction and the auxiliary buildings needed—a coarse mill being more costly than a fine one. The first cost would therefore than \$30,000 to \$35,000 active capital. The minimum of capital would therefore be \$150,000. It would produce 2 58-100 pounds of cloth per spindle in a week sixty hours, or a fraction under 1,800 nounds per week equal to 936,000 pounds, or 2,666,760 yards in a year, worth at present prices a little over \$200,000. product of a coarse mill amounts to a little more than the capital in each year, with cotton at its present price of 12 cents per pound; on medium or fine number the annual value of the product is less, In this factory of 6,965 spindles number of persons actually operating the machines is 16 males and 74 temales, 90 in all. The cost of the labor of carding, spinning, sizing and weaving as stated by Mr. Burke would be 2 8533-10000 cents per pound of clotb, amounting in a year to \$26,706 88-100, at an average of \$296 74-100 to each hand. In addition to the persons actually operating the machinery, in cluding overseers, the payments for labor would be for watchman, yard hands, mechanics, paymaster and superintendent, and for spare hands. In a thickly ber outside the operatives would be very few; in an isolated mill more numerous.

The disadvantage of a small mill or an isolated one is in respect to the cost of overseers and mechanics. Their pay is relatively the highest, and they must be thoroughly trained men in their respective departments. The single mill that can now be operated at the lowest relative cost is one of not less than 32,000 spindles. Such a factory needs a skilful overseer of carding, spinning and weaving, and one man suffice in each of these departments. It is large enough and not too large for one superintendent and one clerk, and the piece it can be well served by one wood and two tron workmen, one watchman and one fireman.

The factory of 6,965 spindles, which we have taker as an example, would require in a year 2,400 bales of cotton. The advantage which the South would possess over New England would be in the freight of the cotton, which now ranges from haif a cent to one cent a pound, averaging \$3 a bale, or \$7,200 a year. But this advantage is somewhat dejusive—the goods must be mostly sent to New York for sale, as the production increases over the local consumption, and therefore a large part of the assumed advantage would be lost. Any actual difference would soon be absorbed if the extra number of mechanics or spare bands. More over, the rates of transportation in and from the South are now excessive, bein; more than double the rates to and from the West, and as the method of cleaning packing, baling and moving cotton is improved and the cost is reduced the relative disadvantage of New England will, in part, be removed, while it will for a long time retain its superiority in training and always in climate, as it will always have the advantage which the northern zone possesses in all work that demands

The prevailing opinion in the South that prosperity will of necessity ensue from the establishment of numay well be asked whether a section in which capital is scarce and the rate of interest therefore high, can afford investments of \$150,000 in a business in which only 100 people would be employed and not over \$30,000 a year paid in wages. Such occupations belong in old and densely populated sections where capital is abundant and interest low. The No. 14 to No. 20 cotton mill turns its capital into wages only worker in metal, the tool maker, the furniture maker and others who must of necessity live and work near the farmers who are their customers, are the representatives of branches of industry in which capital turns itself into wages once, twice or thrice a year; it is therefore these occupations that build up villages towns and cities and make trade active because they reraity and not concentration of employment.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS. iscertained and listed in the census of 1875 not over one per cent were listed as then employed in all the cotton factories then existing in the United States, and they were mostly unmarried women. It follows that where cotton spinning is to be undertaken it must be considered much more with reference to the prospective profit on capital than with reference to the occu that the factory which uses 2,400 bales of cotton in year gives emptoyment to 300 to 500 workingmen in the field, where it yields employment to less than 10 men, women and children in the mill. The question presents a very different aspect, however, when we those of old England in their relative conditions, Where the business is a very close one and is well established in two places the relative advantage may | rule this land dare cut the cords that bind us. Have

turn on very small fractions. New England can add which the movement not only of the cotton, but a large portion of the food of the English operative consumes, and yet produce a given fabric at the same cost, therefore small fractions may produce great effects.

him to treat the Southern aspect of the question ex-cept for the numerous questions appended to the replies to his recent circular. His Southern correspondents may perhaps be led to a more thorough examinaspinning, and may perhaps be saved some of the mishaps which are apt to occur in the starting of new en-terprises by men who have not had experience. With this paper the series are now closed. It is hoped that the conclusions which the writer has submitted in regard to the fiscal policy of the United States as affecting this special branch of industry will be fully sifted; they do not represent the opinions of a majority of his associates, though held by an increasing minority. The writer has herein attempted to record the facts

that may form a part of our Centennial record-that during the fifteen preceding years an industrial revolution has occurred in the production of cotton which, instead of destroying it, as many feared it would, has and freed from the taint of oppression which once made it the sign of our disgrace. The increase of the crop amid the turmoil and tribulation of the present time proves that, underlying all that appears upon control events and assure peace, good will and plenty to all who seek these blessings in truth and soberness.

NECESSITY OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. In the manufacture of cotton fabrics we have surmounted, without grave disaster, chances and changes that would have seemed insurmountable could we have foreseen them; we have begun the new century upon economy. All that we now need to assure a long ora honest specie standard, the repeal of our navigation acts and the reform of our system of collecting reve-nue, to the end that we may become free buyers of the goods, wares and merchandise which we must import if we desire to increase our exports. Then we may find our true protection in the intelligence of our people developed by the common school, in the fertility than in the restrictions of our statutes and the un

The writer has attempted in these papers to collate the facts and statistics in regard to a branch of industry in which the data as to the machine using portion of the world are most accurately determined. These use that may be made of them. For any immediate purpose or business transaction they might easily prove a snare and a delusion (as statistics usually do in such cases), but as guides toward a permanent financial policy they may prove of great moment. In one respect it may be hoped that they will serve a useful purpose. Might it not be possible for the Bureau of authority in the matters of which it treats? If in place of futile attempts to predict the amount of the annual crop of cotton before it is gathered it could organize a department of inforseveral States now so carnestly demanding additional laborers, might not some of the idle men of the city be enabled to place themselves under easier and better conditions? The agricultural reports, as now issued, contain a few grains of wheat buried in many bushels of chaff. Perhaps it is useless to expect anything else from a government-bureau; yet the grand possibility for obtaining and diffusing the most valuable informa tion by a right use of the resources of the government cannot fail to suggest uself to any one who makes the Agriculture could be as ably and wisely supervised and directed as the last census of the United States was, its value would be almost boundless.
In conclusion, may it not be sately asserted that the

cannot last? It is but the result of misdirected force and of the disturbance that inevitably comes from a gies have been spent in building railroads, factories and iron works and in opening mines faster than our existing population could use them. The result has been what is most absurdly called an overproduction. Abundance never yet did permanent injury to a nation: the harm pappens while the nation is adjusting itself to the new conditions, but when the adjustment is completed and the obstacles of a bad currency and an excessive tariff are removed, the very causes of our present depression will become the potent instruments of our future prosperity. The railroads will assure the quick movement of vest masses of merchandise at low cost, the national banking system when brought to a specie standard will prove an instrument of exchange most fit and safe for owners, will yet furnish power and tools to new cenare no longer made difficult or costly by the excessive duties on imports, all our mills, works and factories whose commerce we have been so long shut out. The inventions and improvements in machinery for agriculture, mechanics and manufacturing will become torces whereby bigher wages in their purchasing power, even if nominally lower in rate, may be paid for less arduous labor and shorter hours of work than ever before: but greater than all else by a self-governing and self-respecting people, will be come a blessing to all and a curse to none, and the citizen of the United States will no longer have cause "to tremble for the future of his country when he remembers that God is just."

PUTURE PROSPECTS.

May it not presently appear that the "hard times" under which we now appear to suffer so much are but certain forces working, first, a redistribution of much of the property that has been gained under the abnormal action of a vicious currency. Second, an adjustment of the rates of wages to the necessary conditions of lower cost of production on a specie basis. Will not the end soon come in low wages of high pur-chasing power, in low prices of commodities yielding fair profits, in a comfortable subsistance from moderate gains, and in a lower standard of what will constitute wealth? Such would seem to be the necessary results of better methods in agriculture, manufatures, mining and transportation, coupled with sound fiscal legislation.

As in the cotton mill that we have taken as an example it appears that ninety persons, working less hours and earning more productive wages, now do the work that required 231 less than forty years since; so will it be found in the workshop, in the mine, upon the railroad and on the farm.

PREE TRADE ALSO NECKSSARY.

When the intelligence applied to our fiscal legisla-tion shall be only equal to that which has been applied to our occupations and to our industrial inventions, we shall cease to hear men prate of over-production, and there will be fewer homeless families shut out from vacant houses, fewer hungry men craving the excess of food which gluts our markets, fewer shivering in wornout garments for want of the fabrics that cannot be sold. Good money and freer trade may not be a panaces for all the ills we suffer under, but without them, charity will be powerless to stay the spread of pauperism, and neither private skill nor intelligence will stop the wasto of capital or the ruin of thousands who other-A country may have the greatest productive power the best tools of manufacture and of transportation the best common school system and the highest ratio of general intelligence, but if its national fiscal system obstructs commerce, if its national money is a disnonored promise, if its local taxation is an ill-adjusted burgen upon every process of industry, all its advantages will be lost, its condition will be that of a man with a rope compressing his neck-his brain congested, his mind confused, his progress checked, his body paralyzed. At the beginning of a century this nation presents this picture-want such as never existed here before in the midst of plenty, idle laborers where they are not needed, crowding miserable tenements, with good houses vacant beside them; elsewhere urgent demand for labor, and no supply; all the elements of the greatest comfort and prosperity existing in such abundance that the very waste would sup-

intests the land and crime increaser.

Well may we now anxiously ask if the men who now

peded if not destroyed by the perversion of statutes in that attempt. Let the standard of value be mad each man only a part of that which he gains as the end of his labor, and not imposed upon the processes by which he carns his living; let the restrictions upon commerce, in which men and nations serve each other be removed, and then, for the first time, will the power of this nation, relieved from slavery and enlowed with the railroad, becomelapparent. Is not the only barrier to our welfare to-day our doubt of our own powers? EDWARD ATKINSON. BOSTON, May 3, 1877.

ART MATTERS.

NOTES AMONG THE STUDIOS. The excitement and jealousies which annually in vade the esthetic regions of high art are rapidly sub siding and giving place to the calm and unruffled con-templation of the beautiful which we poor insects that crawl through the various ways of work-a-day life be lieve, with the undoubting faith of a true believer, to be the normal condition of the artistic mind. Even the victims of the Hauging Committee are now some-times seen to smile, sibelt a little sadly, and a lew more sunny days will probably drive into oblivion every lingering shadow of the winter's discontent. Palette in hand the artists have once more entered into the struggle for fame against time, which levels al things, and many new works are now well advanced

THE PASSING SHOW. In one instance a great success has been scored, and accepted opinion that American artists at home do not labor for improvement as do their brother craftsmen beyond the ocean. J. G. Brown, who is best known by his studies of the gamin life of the metropolia, is one of our hardest and steadlest working artists, and the public have fully recognized his merits in the liberal patronage bestowed on his works. Success has had the result, in his case, of spurring him on to renewed efforts. His new picture is called "The Passing Show," and represents a group of street Arabs ranged along the footpath looking out at a passing circus, which the imagination is left to supply. We are not wholly leit without guide, however, to the subject matter which has attracted the boys attention, for in the corner of the picture we see posted on the walls of the house one of those portraits of Barnum which stare on the American citizen from the walls of vacant houses in every corner of the Union. Mr. Brown has been very happy in making each member of this group of boys a distinct individualization, and has done so without apparent effort. Each boy is a type that New Yorkers will remember to have stumbled upon at some period of their lives, and the idioxyncrasies are strongly marked without destroying the general resemblance which gamins have to each other.

A TOCCH OF NATCHE. labor for improvement as do their brother craftsmen

under similar circumstances are very likely to act giving variety of expression to the faces the artis

secure and a noncomposition passed on along our rising men.

E. Perry is at work on a large canyas, representing an incident of country life, "The Passing Stage Coach." The heavy, lumbering vehicle passes the schoolhouse just as the youngsters have been dismissed, and, as youngsters generally do under such circumstances, the group of children turn the incident to advantage to have a lark at the expense or the passengers. The composition of this work is natural and agreeable, and considerable care has been devoted to working out the details. When placed on exhibition it is sure to attract favorable attention as one of the strongest and most important works that have come from this artist's casel.

Edward Moran, the distinguished marine painter, has

Edward Moran, the distinguished marine painter, has suddenly disappeared. Dealers and critics seek him in vain. Grave fears are entertained that he has fallen into one of his own sea pieces and been lost. Who will recover him?

Cropsey has just finished a large autumn landscape of dazzling brightness. It represents a scene in Rockland county, N. Y., a wild district full of charming and little known picturesque delis, where artists can find ample material for charming pictures. Mr. Cropsey's work abounds in those startling reds and yellows which visitors to the woods notice in the late autumn in the foliage of the maple trees and scarlet oaks. "Wawayande, or the Winding Waters," is the pootic name of a smaller but not less interesting bit of landscape by the same artist, into which he has thrown a delightful sentiment of ropose.

ist, into which he has thrown a delightful acutiment of ropose.

Mr. F. H. De Haas has nearly completed a spirited marine representing a wreck off Montauk Point. A heavy sea is washing over the vessel, which has struck on the rocky coast, and a mass of snow white breakers thunder in on the shore, for which the wrecked crew are pushing in their lifeboat. The composition is very spirited and the cloud masses driving over the coast are very happily realized.

Rheinhart is busy on designs for chromos, in which popular branch of art he has made a real success. One of these designs, representing a group of children at the edge of a pond under a spreading elm tree engaged in launching miniature ships, is especially taking. The composition is exceedingly happy. "Papa's Lunch" will, perhaps, be more popular with the rustic population, as it deals with a familiar incident of

at the edge of a pond under a spreading elm tree eugaged in launching miniature ships, is especially taking. The composition is exceedingly happy. "Papa's Lunch" will, perhaps, be more popular with the rustic population, as it deals with a familiar incident of their daily life. A pretty little girl is in the act of pouring out the neonday draught of buttermik to the tired reapers of a corn field, and performs her duty with all the gravity and importance of an old housewife. This artist has also an interesting picture of Kathrina Van Tassel, who with be familiar to the readers of Irving's "Sicepy Hollow," It is painted in black and white, and is not unworthy of the "Evangaline," by the same artist, which a lew years accobtained merited popularity.

Colonel Charles Courtois, of Nowark, has recently placed on exhibition in that city a large painting by Cropsey, painted in his best style in 1854. The subject is a view from Grange Mountain, near the residence of General McClellan.

REMARKABLE PICTURE SALE.

A gallery of historical portraits of rather unusual interest, belonging to the late Mr. Robert Vernon, whose name is so well known as the 1-beral donor of the many modern pictures in the National Gallery, was lately sold in London by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, There were, besides twenty miniatures of various historical personages, about one hundred portraits, most of which were life size. The most interesting of these wore:—A Portrait of John Riley, by himself. He was a contemporary of Lely and Kneller, who painted Charles II, and with such success that the King, looking at the portrait, exclaimed, "1s this like me? Odd's fish then I am an ugly fellow!" This capital portrait, however, attracied little notice, and sold for £17 17s, only. Ven Dyck, The Duke of Richmond with His Dog, whole length in crayons, a study for the well known picture, £16 te. 6d. Janet, Gaston de Foix, in black cap with tenthers, crimson vest and green clook, £236 fs. Sir G. Kneller, £42. Van Dyck, Portrait of John Rockose, in black

AMBULANCES FOR THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Herald:-It you will pardon my intrusion on your valuable space I would suggest through your paper-now that space I would suggest through your paper—now that the Eastern war cloud has burst—the propriety of fitting out an American ambulance corps to prozecu to the theatre of war. Let the phinanthrophisis look back with satisfaction to the duties performed and the services rendered by similar organizations during the Franco-Prussian war. How many medical men would go were such a boole work taken in hand by a competent organizer? Very many, I for one would be glad to form one of the number. There are plenty of medical practitioners capable of rendering valuable services to the taken Muscovine of Turk. There would be no violation of the neutrality law in organizing such

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Lieutenant Julius Payer's Views on the English North Pole Expedition.

WHY THE EXPEDITION FAILED.

Has the Limit of the Attainable Been Already Reached?

HINTS FOR FUTURE EXPEDITIONS.

highly interesting communications sent us from Franklort-on-the-Main by the famous commander of the Austro-Hungarian North Pole expedition, Lieutenant Julius Payer :-

THE ENGLISH NORTH POLE EXPEDITION OF 1875-1876. FRANKPORT-ON-THE-MAIN, April 1, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HARALD :-

Any one who takes up the map of Baffin's Bay must feel admiration at the rapidity with which its northern terminus—i. e., the distance from the 78th to the 83d expeditions to the North Pole have been engaged it this gigantic task. To the reader who is familiar with Polar literature all the names which he sees on the map will be monuments of praiseworthy endurance Inglefield; Kane's two years' sojourn in Rensselse Harbor, abounding in trying ordeals, and his desperate retreat; Hayes' heroic achievement in accomplishing the passage through Smith Sound and the tragic end

Great as were the obstructions which the three las mentioned expeditious and to overcome, and bitter as were the disappointments which followed in their wake, those who returned undoubtedly supposed with ever increasing confidence that they had really passed the limit of all difficulties on the way to the l'ore and had been in the immediate vicinity of a navigable Pola

tions through Smith Sound led experienced men to believe that this path, however narrow, was the most practicable for reaching the Pole. England became th representative of this idea, and a new expedition on a grand scale was planned. It was hoped to reach, if not the Pole, at least a latitude considerably higher that that stiained by Eall (82 deg. 16 min.) by the and then to accomplish the remainder of the journe. by sledges.

This plan presupposed the existence of a northerly coast, as ships can only proceed for any extended dis tance in the coast waters, and even the progress of sledges is dependent upon the stretch of solid and even ico to be found along the coast. These conditions north and beyond. The American expedition had sus-pected the existence of land beyond latitude 84 deg. orth (President's Land). The British Admiralty' instructions warned the expedition against the useless ness of trying to force a passage throug , the pack ice with a heavy equipment. There is no doubt that it was supposed either Grant Land or Greenland exsended for a considerable distance in a meridianal

These conditions of the undertaking wrought its failure. Should the expedition reach latitude 86 deg. or 87 deg. north in ships along the coast and find no land beyond, then the sledges could not reach the Pola. These difficulties were probably foreseen, and the expedition regarded the reaching of the Pole only as an ideal goal.

The plan was carried out with great energy and entire sacrifice to the object in view. Captain Nares, who was already familiar with the Polar world, was intrusted with the command of the expedition and recalled by telegraph from Yekohama. The selection of the officers and crew and the equipment of the Aiert and Discovery were evidences of unprecedented care. For instance, the Austrian expedition only look eight dogs for its sledge journey, while the English shipped more than one hundred from Greenland. Besie everything was done to secure the expedition against southerly latitude, that she might serve the explorer on the Alert as a safe harbor of retreat.

The enterprise seemed to meet with great good fortune. Baffin's Bay and the northern channels, whose

the Tegethoff possessed no sledges nothing would now be known of the existence of Francis Joseph's Land. Koldewey could have made no discoveries at all on the coast of Eastern Greenland without sending sledges to the North, and the same may be said of Kanc's as well as of Hayes' experiment. Of course all the discoveries by means

Francis Joseph's Land. Koldewey could have made no discoveries at all on the coast of Essient Greenland without sending siedges to the North, and the same may be said of Kane's as well as of Hayes' expenition. Of course, all the discoveries by means of sledges were based on their transportation to the boundary of the known and unknown, as otherwise no discoveries could have been made. This boundary of the unknown, however, lies everywhere so far within the loc that it is the utmost a ship can do to reach it in the short season of the year in which progress is possible. From that point when the ship remains shut in by the lee for a long period only the sledges can be used for beginning or for complete discoveries. The Highest polyn knacliko.

Though Captain Nares did not reach the Pole, he went further than any of his predecessors. And it should not be forgotten that his task was from the start a more difficult one than theirs. Had he accomplished only as much as, for instance, the Polaris, England would have regarded his expedition as a failure. Moreover, all scientific observations which the circumstances prescribed or permitted were made on board. The metocorological and magnetic observations were part of these, and it is merely to be regretted that they were confined to one year only. All these and other scientific labors are connected with immense difficulties in the remote north, and the results are nover so great as they are in the tropics. The geologist alone, particularly if he takes part in sledge journeys, works with ease and success. To this circumstance we owe a sufficient knowledge of the mountainous formations of that region. As lar as I could learn the Grant coast wouls seem to present some of the features of Emperor William's Land. The botanical results between the S2d and S3d deg, north justified were greater than was to have been expected, and they surpass the specimens of vegetation which we saw in Francis Joseph's Land. In spite of their comparative freedom from snow these lands close to Rob

"THE LIMIT OF THE ATTAINABLE."

improvements, which reader autumn and spring sleege journeys possible, explain our modern progresses.

"THE LIMIT OF THE ATTAINABLE."

But at certain points we have nearly reached, despite our advantage of steam power, the limit of the attainable, and even extraordinary successes like those of Hall and Nares only teach us the possibility of going but little beyond, and then only under the most lavorable conditions. Eastern Greenland is regarded as imponetrable beyond latitude 73½-75 deg. north. The short extension of the coast and strong counter currents, with the pack ice, prevented the second German North Pole expedition from penetrating further north. North of Spitzbergen and along Bonring's Strait about fifty expeditions and counties whaleamen received a peremptory non plus ultra from the ice. Everywhere the short season during which any progress could be made has been recognized as the greatest impediment.

Smith Sound—generally regarded as the most available passage to the Pole—offers no hope in the end, as it leads into a remote region of pack ice does not remain fixed any more than any other portion of the Arctic Sea, its temporary breaking up improves our chances of reaching the Pole in theory only and not in practice. The year 1876 was very lavorable for the navigation of Smith Sound, and yet Nares' expedition was surprised by the solid, extended pack ice north of Grant Land. Even if the ice in Lincoln Sea and the navigability of Smith Sound, and yet Nares' expedition was surprised by the solid, extended pack ice north latitude exhausts all the available time and requires the most lavorable conditions. A ship reaching \$2 deg. in the beginning of autumn could not risk going any luritier, while one which penetrated through the ice-filled but perhaps still partially navigable Lincoln Sea would have to winter in 83 deg. or, perhaps, even in 84 deg. But should these exceptionally lavorable conditions recur in the tollowing year, would they permit the ship to proceed turther north or to return? And would a

some hereby as an elle harbor of retreat.

The enterprise second to most with great good forwards and the control of the contr

plished his incomparable march over Smith Sound was crushed together mountain high by the process above indicated. The ice which we met on the second German North Poie expedition on the eastern coast of Greenland (in 1869-79) towered from 40 to 86 feet above the level of the sea. Its total thickness, therefore, could not have been less than that of Liscolin Sea. South of Frances Joseph's Land, in a portion of the Arctic Sea that is regarded as specially layorable despite the late of the Tegethoff, the Austro-Hungarian expedition of 1872-74 met cakes towering from 20 to 50 feet above the level of the sea in consequence of such pressure. And these are maximum figures, for the average thickness of ice fleids in generally much smaller even in cases of heavy pressure.

for the average thickness of ice fields is generally much smaller even in case of heavy pressure.

FLOSHERGS.

The heavy ice which Narce observed was nothing strange then. The English expedition however, has given us a new name for an ice formation—flocherg—1 term which it is difficult to approve. At first 1 thought this was one of those mountain-high cakes, of small surface and great height, which, formed by being crushed together, appear as a chaotic accumulation of ice fragments (Trümmern). I have seen in the London Hisstrated News a number of drawings of ice formations, furnished by a member of Narcs' expedition. I have never seen drawings of any description of Poiar ice that were more true to nature. There was among them a real model representation of an ice-berg, split into two parts; and underneath this I read to my surprise the word "flocterg." Though the flocbergs which the expedition saw north of Cape Union were ice formations of this description they were no mountainous accumulations of cakes, but simply icebergs. The icebergs, as a rule, are not userly so steep or so full of clifs as is generally supposed, On the contarry, they are mostly of insignificant appearance, and would often tower but little above the class of infly cakes. Their characteristic leature is not always extraordinary height (iceoergs from thirty to fifty feet above the water are the most common) but their simple contour, and they are equally distinguished by color and by the ice strata. When such icebergs are of inconsiderable beight and insignificant form and somewhat covered with snow it is often difficult to distinguish them from flocbergs. The expedition saw north of Cape Union only a few small icebergs—branches of small glacters, as was shown by the neighboring coasts.

of Cape Union only a few small iceberas—branches of smail glaciers, as was shown by the neighboring coasts.

SCERTY IN THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

The expedition suffered from scurvy, though every means to prevent it had been employed. The renewed appearance on the English expedition of this evol of Polar explorations which was supposed to have been conquered will perhaps be hardly compared with the better results achieved by the leaders of the Germania was not only acundantly supplied with provisions of every description (among them 2,000 bottles of wine and ten kilderkin of hime juice), but they had also such success in hunting that they were scarcely ever without fresh meat. In spite of the scant accommodations for so large a number of people and the moisture of the hiving froms no symptoms of scurvy manifested themselves. The Tegethoff, however, was not spared by the scurvy, which broke out even during the first year. In consequence of the insufficient consumption of fresh meat the men were greatly weakened in their power of resisting the scurvy, and in this condition they started upon their sledge journeys. These lasted months, and during this period the English scanen were a prey to the destructive influences which facilitate the breaking out of this disease—namely, total want of fresh meat, insufficient food, thirst, extreme bodily exertion, too little sleep, mental depression induced by disappointed hopes, at first bitter cold, then uninterrupted wet, the wearing out of foot apparel, &c. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that nearly all who went on these sledge journeys suffered from scurvy and that somedied. The travellers evidently lived principally on pentican, which, though very fat, is not bad. Too much of it produces ladigestion, diarracea and thirst.

FUTURE EXPEDITIONS

A review of the leat Polar expedition forces upon us irresistibly the question whether such enterprises ought to be renewed in the future. An absolute cessation of North Pole and Pour expeditions, with objects of a more

always returned from the northwestern to the north-castern passage, and vice versa, as soon as the last attempt made had tailed. A European expedition would probably adopt Petermann's suggestion to pene-trate west or east of Spitzbergon and to pursae the routes taken by the Greenland, the Germania, the lishorn and the Tegethoff. The Spitzbergon routes lack the advantages of the coast water, but the snip which pursues one of these paths may perhaps meet-with the late and results of the Tegethoff. JULIUS PAYER,

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

IMPENDING ASSAULT UPON THE BOARD OF AL-DERMEN BY A COMMITTEE OF LADIES-HOT SHOT FROM A REFORMED "KNIGHT OF THE KEG.

The usual Sunday meeting of the American Temperance Union, at Cooper Institute, took place yesterday afternoon in presence of a large audience, the President, Walter Logan, in the chair. The proceedings were marked by two distinctive features outside the ordinary course—namely, the passage of a series of resolutions in regard to the course of the Board of Aldermen on the decision of the Court of Appeals on the Excise law, and an address from an original Knight of the Keg. or, as advertised, "a converted rumseller. The Chair appounced that a conference had been noted with several clergymen and a crusade organized against Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, would shortly address the union in reply to Chancellor Howard Crosby and his

Mrs. Jennie E. Parks claimed that women were great auxiliaries in the cause of temperance, and yet, she said, men would turn them aside as possessing little influence. Such men forgot that the first aggressive act in the history of creation was committed by a woman; and however wrong that act may have been she woman; and however wrong that act may have been she has been made to suffer long years of misery by way of expiration through the diabolical agencies of the demon rum. She believed that if President Hayes should issue a proclamation abolishing the rum traffic (as she believed he was willing to do) it would be hailed with as much juy throughout the land as was the proclamation of Lincoln abolishing slavery.

AFTER THE CITY PATHERS.

The following resolutions were then presented by Mr. Cady and unantimously adopted:—

Whereas the Board of Aliermen of this city have passed a preamble and resolution stating that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, under which the Commissioners of Excise are prohibited from giving out licenses to sell liquor, except to hotel proprietors, would, if enforced, compet many of our charitable institutions depending exclusively upon excise moneys for their support, to shut up altogether; and whereas they have recommended the Legislature to past an excise law which they assert will remely these difficulties; therefore one it.

Resolved, That we, the American Temperance Union and this audience assembled, do hereby declare against the immoral end sacrificipous practice of trying to sustain beneficent institutions through the use of money secured by the sale of themset to eli alicholic drinks.

Resolved, That the application of such funds is not sharity, but only a pallating excuse employed by an immoral commercial interest to deceive the public, as a mean by which the evils of its existence and influence may be shreided from governmental interference.

Resolved, That we demand of the present Legislature and of all future Legislatures, and of all state and national legislators, the repeal of all incense laws and the enactment of a prohibitory law, entire and complete, that will prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of all alcubolic drinks.

Resolved, That are demand of the Present Legislature and of a suchibitory law, entire and complete, that will prohibit the manufacture, i has been made to suffer long years of misery by way of

seciety, to the Board of A. dermen of this city, as an expression of the sentiments and policy of this union and this meeting.

The Chair appointed Mra Jennic E. Parks, Mrs. J. B. Conkinn and Mrs. Dickinson (treasurer of the American Temperance Union) as such committee. This converted by the Diquor sekiler takes the stand. Thomas N. Dounty, who is placarded as the converted rum seller, was introduced. He has a sonorous voice, with powers of mimicry that render his relation of character anecdotes quite amusing. He has been four years engaged in the temperance cause, has spoken in Steinway Hail, in the Church of the Disciples and in other churches in this city, and has been engaged in this work in the northwestern part of this State and in the West. He said that in the town of Watertown, in this State, from a little society composed at first of only thriteen members there is now a temperance organization numbering over twelve hundred. It was so in other parts of the State and in the West. The temperance fire was raging grandly. There was no reason why it should not be so here in New York. All that was necessary was for temperance men, the reformed men, to work. The good Horace Greeley once said the way to 'recume was to resume.' He would say the way to help the temperance cause was to work. Go down among the simms in Water street, in Greene street and claswhere and work right on the spot where the evil exists. He related his experience as an inebrate in this city, when at times he wandered the atreets shirrless and stockingless, famished with hunger, pinened by the cold through his scanty raiment. He wail no had the delirium tremens four times; that he once kept a drinking saloon in Bleecker street, but was forced to abandon it by process of law. He knew all the free lunch places by rote, and described the mode which some poor wretches resort to to obtain a dram after their money is exhausted. Some of his anecdotes kept the audience in a roar of laughter, yet the pictures were all sad one.

A METROPOLITAN ROMANCE.

Mr. Robert Ellis, who, twenty years ago, was lost in the streets of New York and cared for by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, has at last found a lady whom he is satisfied as his mother. The Hanana some time since published his history and stated that some time since published his history and stated that he was in the city searching for his parents. Mr. Eilis stepped into the Brooklyn Police Headquarters on Saturday and informed Chief Campbell that he believed he had found his mother. The long lost son said that Mrs. C. E. Shelley, a windw lady, residing at No. 244 Seventh street, Williamsburg, had read his history, and, feeling confident that he was her child who was lost twenty years ato in New York, at once addressed him a letter. He called on Mrs. Shelley, and after a long interview both were convinced of their relationship.